

CLINICAL DISORDERS OF THE HEART BEAT—Second Edition, thoroughly revised—Samuel Bellet, M.D., Professor of Clinical Cardiology, Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania; Director, Division of Cardiology, Philadelphia General Hospital; Director, Division of Cardiovascular Diseases, Graduate Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Lea & Febiger, 600 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia 6, Pa., 1963. 1105 pages, \$28.00.

This previously well known monograph has been completely rewritten and expanded by more than 700 pages so that it is essentially an entirely new book. An 80-page review of the anatomy of the conduction system and cardiac physiology introduces the subject. Then follow 13 chapters of discussion of individual arrhythmias. Each chapter, although following the general format of the previous volume, has been enlarged and numerous additional illustrations have been prepared. In the review of the atrial arrhythmias, Prinzmetal's theories are discussed but the circus movement theory is not discarded. Cardiac arrhythmias occurring during special clinical situations such as cardiac catheterization and electrolyte disturbances are described. A thorough 160-page discussion of drug therapy is followed by an excellent review of recent developments in pacemakers and cardioversion containing timely references and many good illustrations. A well selected bibliography is arranged at the end of each chapter. Only a few minor criticisms may be made. Many illustrations are from the publications of other workers—48 out of the first 50 in the book—but most of the electrocardiograms are from the author's own collection. The section on the hemodynamics of cardiac arrhythmias is inadequate and does not present recent concepts of the function of atrial contraction, for example. Some of the illustrative tracings of pressure pulses and heart sounds in various cardiac arrhythmias are of little value. A more thorough review of special techniques available for the study of cardiac arrhythmias such as phonocardiography, jugular pulse tracings, esophageal and intracardiac leads would have been helpful although these techniques are briefly mentioned in the individual chapters. The section on ballistocardiography could have been omitted. These are minor deficiencies, however, and do not detract from what will be a standard reference book on cardiac arrhythmias for many years to come.

H. N. HULTGREN, M.D.

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ATLAS OF VASCULAR SURGERY—Falls B. Hershey, M.D., F.A.C.S., Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.; Area Consultant in Surgery, United States Veterans Administration, St. Louis, Mo.; Director, St. Louis Heart Association Artery Bank, 1954-1957; Diplomate, American Board of Surgery; and Carl H. Calman, M.D., F.A.C.S., Assistant in Clinical Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.; Attending Surgeon, Veterans Administration Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; Diplomate, American Board of Surgery. Illustrated by Kathryn Murphy and William R. Schwartz. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo., 1963. 307 pages, \$18.00.

This is a basic atlas designed for the resident and practicing surgeon demonstrating the technical aspects of peripheral vascular surgery. The volume is nicely illustrated, concisely written, and attractively printed. There are several omissions, however, that detract from its value. Any reference to intra-thoracic vascular problems appears without the intended scope of the book, although neither the title nor preface makes this clear. There is no mention of dissecting aneurysms, and this disease has important peripheral vascular manifestations. Within the limits of the material it covers, the book should be helpful to the vascular surgeon, but it does not provide by any means an exhaustive or inclusive survey of the field.

NORMAN E. SHUMWAY, M.D.

STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS OF ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS—Eric Berne, M.D., Lecturer in Group Therapy, Langley-Porter Neuropsychiatric Clinic; Visiting Lecturer in Group Therapy, Stanford Psychiatric Clinic; Adjunct Psychiatrist, Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco; Director, San Francisco Social Psychiatry Seminars; Consultant in Group Therapy, McAuley Clinic, San Francisco; Editor, Transactional Analysis Bulletin; Formerly Consultant in Psychiatry to the Surgeon General, U.S. Army, and Attending Psychiatrist to the Veterans Administration Mental Hygiene Clinic, San Francisco; Diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology; Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association; Corresponding Member of the Indian Psychiatric Society. J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1963. 260 pages, \$7.50.

These are days when more and more attention is being diverted to the interaction between the individual and his surrounding socio-cultural forces. Social system analyses of large cultural systems are complex and difficult to understand, thus it is refreshing and appropriate that Dr. Berne has chosen the small group as his touchstone for the examination of the individual vis a vis his culture.

Dr. Berne has divided his volume into three major divisions: (1) Part I, An Illustrative Analysis of a Group Meeting, (2) Part II, The Group as a Whole, and (3) Part III, The Individual in the Group.

Part I deals with the detailed social force analysis of the dynamics of a small group as illustrated by some interesting occurrences within a spiritualist meeting. The latter meeting was attended by Dr. Berne and a coworker and involved a deliberate attempt at group disruption and surprisingly, to all concerned, a police raid which ended the meeting. In this part of the book the author, in his systematic analysis of the spiritualist group, presents five aspects whereby most group problems and stresses can be analyzed or made more evident. The breakdown to enhance the analysis is as follows:

1. The public structure, represented by the seating diagram.
2. The group authority, represented by the authority diagrams.
3. The private structure, represented by the group images.
4. The group dynamics, represented by the dynamic diagrams.
5. The details of group process, represented by transactional diagrams.

In Part II, the author defines the group and indicates how within any group different mental pictures of the group exist in the minds of its individual constituents. Berne speaks of the methods by which the group maintains its "health" and describes forces that tend toward group destruction. Also in Part II, the author indicates that group structure is directly related to group health and goes on to state the greater the organization within the group the more the efficiency. It seems to me that here there is an implication of a positive correlation between "health" and efficiency. I take issue here as organizations can occur to the extent that it stifles and dampens individual creativity and expressiveness with consequent morale loss to the individual and thereby lessening group "health." Related to the latter statement is the discovery within the Human Relations Laboratory movement (essentially group dynamic experiences) that many organizations have great organizational efficiency but still feel the employee is not producing as freely as he might because of structural-organizational constraints. In other words, the tendency in industries has been emphasis on a productive-efficient group culture with less emphasis on the individual. There is now increasing recognition that